

Jews in Russian Poland Suffer Many Hardships

Rather Promiscuous Execution by
Czar's Soldiers of Men Ac-
cused of Espionage.

SOME PLUNDERING OF SHOPS

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Knives or Blows of Swords.

LODZ, RUSSIAN POLAND, October 9.—The Jews of Russian Poland, now in the hands of the Austrians and Germans, appear to have suffered, prior to the Russian retirement, more than the normal amount of hardship imposed by war. An investigation by a correspondent of the Associated Press discloses that there was a rather promiscuous execution of espionage, that many persons were subjected to physical assaults of greater or less violence, committed with knives or blows of swords, and that in many places, chiefly out of the way villages and rural districts, there was some plundering of Jewish shops and houses by the Russian soldiery.

The correspondent visited the two chief cities of this district, Lodz and Piotrkow. His proposal to visit other cities—Kielce and Radom—was met by the statement of Jews consulted that "nothing much happened in the cities," and that the proposed trip would not be worth while. He questioned some Jews from the districts around Lodz and Piotrkow, but was not able to visit the small villages and the rural districts generally, where the Jews allege most of the massacres, plunderings, violations, etc., occurred. The outstanding feature, however, of every case investigated was that, in the words of one Jewish scholar, "nothing happened to the Jews without a previous denunciation." In some instances this feature of the case was immediately admitted; in others it was brought to light by further inquiry.

A typical case of the latter sort was that of a Jew named Kozlowski, a storekeeper at Malinitz, a village near Piotrkow. The story first told to the Associated Press representative was this: When the Russians came to Malinitz in November, they were angry because it had come to their ears that some Jew of the village had boasted that the Germans would make short work of the Russians. The Russians lined up all the male inhabitants of the town and threatened to shoot or hang them unless the man responsible for the words complained of was delivered up. Thereupon Kozlowski stepped forward, assumed responsibility for the words in question, and was hanged.

TAKEN AWAY BY SQUAD
OF SOLDIERS AND SHOT

The correspondent finally succeeded in having a talk with Kozlowski's son and his father, both of whom witnessed the affair. When the Russians first entered the village they asked for Kozlowski. He had been hidden by a friend, but was eventually found. He

Monument to Germany's Hero



In the presence of Princess August Wilhelm, who represented the Queen; many members of Von Hindenburg's family, the Chancellor and other distinguished officials a huge monument of Von Hindenburg was unveiled in the Königsplatz in Berlin close to the column of victory. The Second Masurian Infantry Regiment, No. 147, which distinguished itself in the battle of the Masurian Lakes, and which since has carried the name of Hindenburg, had a deputation of officers present, who were warmly acclaimed. Fifty-two thousand pounds of alder wood were necessitated for the statue. Gold, silver and iron nails are to be driven into the statue by the donors to war hospital charities. The picture shows the Zeppelin Hansa flying during the scene of demonstration.

managed, however, to escape from the soldiers guarding him, and the commander of the Russian regiment thereupon had all male Jews drawn up in a line, and announced that all would be killed unless Kozlowski was delivered up. Kozlowski, informed of the threat, presented himself. He was taken away by a squad of soldiers and shot.

"But how did the Russians know there was a Kozlowski in town, and why did they want him?" asked the correspondent.

"A rival in business had sent word to the Russians that Kozlowski was a spy, and that he was storing up goods for the Germans," was the answer.

Accepting as true the story of the manner of the execution, as it was told by the father and son of the victim, it was marked by specific cruelty, which frequently marked executions during the Russian raid into East Prussia last October. The Associated Press correspondent at that time found many instances in which the victims were stood against walls and, instead

of being killed by volley fire, as is usual in such executions, were killed by soldiers firing at will. Kozlowski appears to have been executed in the same manner, after having been bound to a tree.

Polish denunciations, according to witnesses, were responsible for the only three cases of atrocity or cruelty found in Lodz itself. Russian soldiers came to the home of Abram Kachan, on the Haluter Market, in November and took him away. His wife was prevented from following him. This was on a Friday. The man's body was found outside the city on the following Tuesday. He had been shot.

Israel Blockmann, an old man, told how the Russians took his son from the house on a Wednesday, and how the body was found two days later outside the city. He had been shot and bayoneted.

Meilach Ellenberg, a man of about forty-five, got into trouble with the Lodz authorities in November by making and selling cigarettes without a license. An official visited him, and

Ellenberg paid 52 roubles as hush money. The following day soldiers, who, Ellenberg said, had been informed of the affair, also appeared and wanted money. He refused their demands, was arrested and brought to the Russian military commander in the Grand Hotel. The commander, who had not time to hear the case through, told Ellenberg to consider himself under arrest, to return to his home and present himself the next day. Ellenberg started out, but was stopped outside by a soldier, led into a garden back of the hotel, tied to a tree there and kept there for eighteen hours. A rabbi, informed of the case, appealed to the commander, who had Ellenberg released.

COMMANDER CAUSES
GRAPTEE TO BE JAILED

A few days later the Russian commander, having presumably investigated the case, compelled the return of the 52 roubles taken from Ellenberg and caused the grafter to be sent to jail for six weeks.

There was some plundering of small shops in Lodz by Russian soldiers, but it appears to have been of limited extent. Some shops were pretty well cleaned out and their fixtures thrown into the streets. As a whole, however, the procedure seems to have been as described by the owner of a small tobacco shop.

"The Russians would come into my shop," she said, "point to some cigarettes and ask, 'How much?' When I told them, they took a handful, said spasecha (thank you) and walked out."

Some Jews told of cases where their countrymen had been badly beaten in the streets.

Jews in Piotrkow said there were three days of plundering and rioting by Russian soldiers there, in which Jews generally were clubbed and whipped. One man's hand was broken, and five, they said, had cuts on the head. Seventeen of the city's most prominent Jews were banished to Viatka. Seven hundred male Jews, it is declared, were assembled at the railway station, and the Russians announced that every tenth man was to be shot. The local Russian paper (printed) kept before the men with a cross and drew the soldiers to shoot. None of the Jews was executed.

Six Jews are said to have been hanged at Sullojeff, charged with lying in supplies for the Germans. Twenty-six are alleged to have been taken away from Brzezyn, of whom thirteen were afterwards found dead and the other thirteen not again heard of.

What Causes Tuberculosis

In the opinion of many medical authorities, tuberculosis is aided, if not actually caused, by a loss of lime from the system. "Where there is a depletion, the lime salts must be supplied medically," says Dr. J. W. Carhart, of San Antonio, in the May, 1915, issue of "Medical Progress."

To supply these salts often is difficult, and in some forms they are not easily assimilable. In Eckman's Alternative, however, calcium (lime) is so combined with other valuable ingredients as to be assimilated by the average person and to this, in part, is due its success. We make no boast of cures, but many cases of tuberculosis apparently have yielded to it. It contains no opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs, so is safe to try. Sold by Truitt Drug Co. and leading druggists.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

of. Six Jews, including a rabbi, are alleged to have been hanged at Subota, because they had harbored German soldiers. At Slupca a man named Hoffmann is said to have been robbed and then killed while defending his wife; eight Jews to have been shot at Vloshova, charged with supplying provisions to German soldiers; a rich Jew at Novo-Itadomsk to have been compelled to pay 2,000 roubles to ransom his daughter from Russian soldiers. In a number of instances the Jews appear to have died before the soldiers reached their villages. In many of these cases, their deserted homes are said to have been plundered and set on fire. The Poles, however, also suffered in many such cases, less from plundering than from burning.

PERMIT GRANTED

Temporary Approval Is Given to Over-Head Wiring in State Fair Grounds.

Mayor George Ainslie yesterday signed and returned to City Clerk Ben T. August the ordinance authorizing and empowering the Administrative Board to grant temporary permits for the stringing of electric wires and installing electrical apparatus in the grounds and buildings at the State Fair grounds.

The ordinance authorizing the Mayor to appoint delegates to the convention of the League of Virginia Municipalities, which meets in Fredericksburg, October 12 and 13, and appropriating \$75 to pay the city's dues in the organization, was also approved.

Richmond Delegates Named.

Mayor George Ainslie yesterday appointed W. H. Adams, president of the Board of Aldermen; H. R. Pollard, City Attorney; George S. Cresshaw, City Auditor; and E. H. Fuller and Marx Gunst, from the City Council, delegates to the convention of the League of Virginia Municipalities, which meets in Fredericksburg October 12 and 13.

AN OLD-TIME NURSE CURED Of Catarrh of the Stomach by Peruna MRS. SELENA TANNER, Athens, Ohio

This Cure Dates From October 3, 1899.

Oct. 3, 1899—"Catarrh of the stomach. Was nearly starved. After taking Peruna I have a good appetite."

Sept. 11, 1904—"I can assure you that I am still a friend of Peruna. My health is still good."

April 23, 1906—"Yes, I am still a friend of Peruna. Will be as long as I live. I keep it in the house all the time."

Dec. 18, 1907—"I recommend Peruna so often that they call me the Peruna doctor. Peruna recommends itself when once tried."

Dec. 27, 1908—"I still tell everywhere I can that Peruna is the best medicine in the world."

Aug. 15, 1909—"Peruna saved my life years ago. I still take it when I have a cold."

Jan. 4, 1910—"I was threatened with pneumonia. Peruna saved me."

May 17, 1912—"I am glad to do anything I can for Peruna."

May 6, 1914—"I have always been a nurse. Peruna has helped me in my work more than all other medicines."

Mar. 22, 1915—"I have divided my bottle of Peruna with people many times. It always helps."

The above quotations give a vague glimpse of the correspondence we have had with Mrs. Tanner since 1899. Our files, which cover twenty-five years, include many similar correspondents.

The Rise and Downfall of the Closet

As Civilization dawned in crept Modesty, then Fashion. White men yet struggled with one another in strength, the eternal feminine began to wage the endless war of dress. Chests were used to store the robes and garments. But these soon filled the room. Then a wise man put walls around a certain part of the room, and it was called a closet. But it robbed the room of space. The next step has come. The very walls must now take care of the garments, and the stollen space is restored.

If you have closets—come and we will tell you the rest.

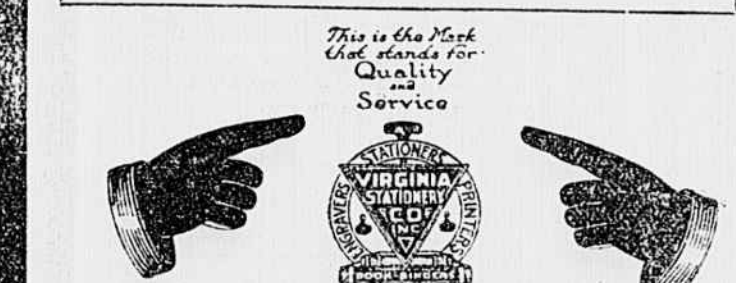
If no closets—see the fall line of ROBES—Wardrobes and chifferobes.

Incidentally—don't forget we have several wonderful values in FINE MAHOGANY CHIFFONNIERS—about half-value.

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Estimates furnished on special ruled forms, books or binding. No order too small—no order too large—to receive prompt, careful attention.

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TO THOSE WHO KNOW,

Manufacturing Department, Ninth and Cary Streets.

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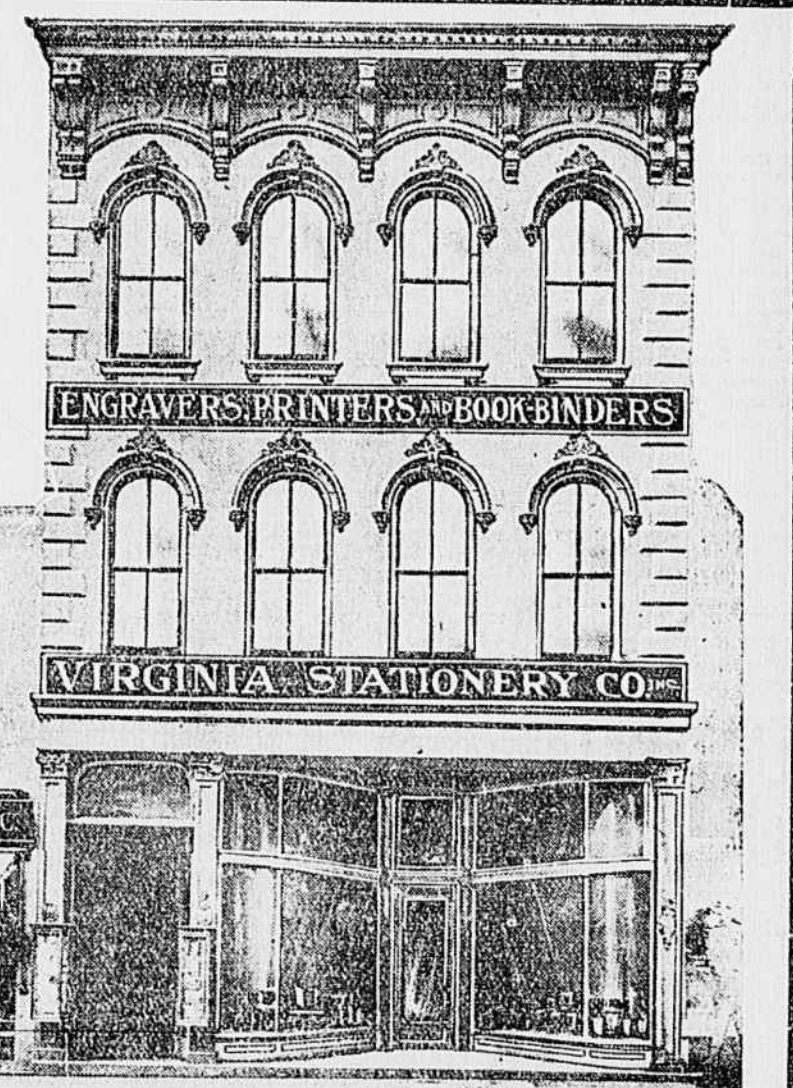
SAM ISEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. M. MOSBY, Manager Mfg. Department.

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From the modest beginning seven years ago to the mammoth organization of to-day is not a story of necromancy—but the vindication of modern methods of doing business—of systematization—and a sincere desire to please every patron—in quality—in price—in service—and satisfaction! That's why we are able to announce—

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Tuesday, October 12, 1915
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